# LABOR HURLS THE GAUNTLET

members of either house of congress as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of laying before them the grievances from which labor suffers at the hands of this corporation.

"P. J. McARDLE,
"CHAS. E. LAWLOR."

At the conclusion of today's conference, the men responsible for the resolution said they had "said all there was to be said" when they adopted the measure.

President Gompers of the Federation left tonight for Washington. The conference was made possible through a resolution adopted at the Toronto International Labor Conference, held during November, when the convention decided by resolution to meet in Pittsburg and reach a determined stand against the labor attitude of the United States Steel Corporation.

**Tyrannized Citizens.**

"At the instance of the United States Steel Corporation, officers of local, municipal and state governments, have unwarrantably tyrannized over citizens invading the constitutionally-guaranteed right of free assemblage and free speech. We recommend that committees be appointed by this confrence to wait upon the governors of states and such other official representatives of counties and municipalities as are in control where the United States Steel Corporation has plants located for the purpose of presenting to these officials, the great wrongs inflicted upon the people of these communities and that the committees demand an investigation and where charges made are substantiated by evidence, the officers responsible therefore be removed, and the wrongs immediatly righted.

"We appeal to all liberty loving Americans for their moral and financial support.

JAMES O'CONNELL,
T. L. LEWIS,
W. D. MAHON,
GEO. W. PERKINS,
J. W. HAYES,
FRANK H. RYAN,
T. HEALY,
SAMUEL GOMPERS."

# MRS. BROKAW'S GRUELLING IS NOW CONCLUDED

## Applicant For Divorce In Long Island Suit Excused From Stand After Five Days Of Testimony.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The further ventilation of the domestic difficulties of Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw, brought out today that although Mrs. Brokaw is now suing at Mineola, L. I., for separation with alimony of $60,000 a year, it was her husband who first threatened to sue. A telegram from Mrs. Blair, his mother-in-law, was the medium of this action, and it also contained his version of the incident that assumed the greatest importance in today's session of the trial. The telegram ran as follows:

"I have closed my house and am sorry to say I must sue Mary for a separation. Her act culminating in a house party Sunday night forced me to this step. She entertained three ladies and three men that day. Two of the ladies I do not approve of and the third I don't know at all. I do not know the men. She allowed one man to occupy my bedroom over night after putting my nurse and one lady in bachelor's quarters. She refused to give me the names of the men in spite of my request."

John F. McIntyre, Mr. Brokaw's lawyer, began drilling into all the attendant circumstances of this "culminating house party" with great circumstantially. Mrs. Brokaw parried his questions as skillfully as ever, but showed some agitation over the insistence laid on the personality of "Bunnie" Wells, one of the guests.

Mrs. Brokaw testified that she had first met Mr. Wells in Baltimore five years before his visit to her husband's home in company with Miss Nan Dennison, of Syracuse, N. Y., Mrs. Frank Gould and another man, whom Mrs. Brokaw only remembered a "Mr. Thompson."

Mrs. Brokaw was excused from the stand after five days of testimony. Her counsel intimated that he would produce nurses, maids and other witnesses to corroborate Mrs. Brokaw's story of broken doors and uproarious night.

# NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Provisions of Chapter One Hundred and Forty One of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick, 1903, "Respecting Assignments and Preferences by Insolvent Persons," that Joseph E. Danaher, of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, has this day with the consent of a majority of his creditors, computed according to said Act, made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors under the provisions of said Act, to the undersigned, George H. V. Belyea, of the City of Saint John aforesaid, Barrister.

AND ALSO, that a Meeting of the creditors of the said Joseph E. Danaher will be held in my office, number 45 Canterbury Street, in the City of Saint John, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of December instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the appointment of inspectors and giving of directions with reference to the disposal of the estate and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE, that all creditors are required to file their claims duly proved with the undersigned Assignee, within three months from the date hereof, unless further time be allowed by the Judge of the Supreme or County Court, and that all claims not filed within the time limited, or such further time, if any, as may be allowed by any such judge, shall be wholly barred of any right to share in the proceeds of the estate, and that the said Assignee shall be at liberty to distribute the proceeds of the estate as if any claim not filed as aforesaid did not exist without prejudice to the liabilities of the Debtor therefor.

Dated this tenth day of December, A. D. 1909.

GEORGE H. V. BELYEA,
Assignee.

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# WASTE KING IN BUDGET STORY

Continued from page 1.

diture by 31st of March, 1911, should be about $105,000,000. Mr. Fielding declined to estimate the total expenditure needed to complete the road, leaving that to Mr. Graham.

Mr. Fielding, when questioned whether an effort will be made to push the Transcontinental through by the end of 1911, said that the country has everything to gain by pushing it through to completion.

**Hudson Bay Railway Uncertain.**

As for the Hudson Bay Railway, the government so far was providing only for the survey. If it decides to start construction, an appropriation must be inserted in the supplementary estimates. This completed Mr. Fielding's exposition of the revenue and expenditure. He added a number of separate discussions of various aspects of public business. Arranged in order of importance they are:

**No Tariff Changes.**

1.—There will be no tariff changes. The general revision took place two years ago, and it is not desirable to make frequent changes.

**Anti-Combine Law.**

2—The anti-combine law will be improved. The present arrangement is that the government may by order in council reduce the duty if it is established by an investigation before a judicial tribunal that a combine exists to enhance the price of some article. The improvement is that the government, where if reasonable prima facie case is made out, will defray all expenses of investigation, including a reasonable allowance for counsel. This is to meet the criticism that it so far has thrown on the individual the burden of proving the charge.

**Pleased With Taft's Message.**

3—He had a brief reference to the Payne-Aldrich tariff. There has, he said, been some anxiety, perhaps some unnecessary alarm, in the minds of some of our Canadian people as to possible friction arising in consequnce of the recent tariff legislation in the United States. But, after reading the most admirable message of President Taft to Congress, a few days ago, I think we can all feel that the United States government have a very correct appreciation of what is due to other countries and to Canada particularly. I think the terms in which President Taft has addressed Congress on that subject gives us abundant assurance that he and his cabinet are desirous of continuing the close and friendly relations which prevail between the Republic and Canada, and we for the present are not going to assume that there is any cause for anxiety as to any friction arising between the two countries.

**More Trade Negotiations.**

4—Following on the Franco-Canadian treaty, which soon will be consummated by an exchange of ratifications at Paris, there may be negotiations with Germany, Belgium and Italy looking towards trade treaties.

There was a reference to the Canadian West Indies Commission. This commission will meet in Jamaica early in January but the Canadian commissioners, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson, will not be able to attend this. If the business of the session permits, we will join the rest of the commission at Barbadoes about 15th February. Mr. Fielding held out some hope of a preferential tariff in the British West Indies in favor of Canada.

The mint will soon begin the coinage of gold. In this connection Mr. Fielding had argued that the mint had payed for itself, though he admitted that the profit made on coins would have been far greater had the coinage been in England. When he refinery has been added, the cost of the mint would be $605,000 the last year and eleven months the cost of operation has been $133,726 and the profits have been $405,555, so that a profit of $271,838 remains to be set against interest charges. Mr. Fielding added that an effort is being made through the recoinage of worn silver to improve the currency. The deportation of American silver will be persisted in. Since 2nd June last the sum sent out has been $432,865.

**The Loan Situation.**

In view of the disturbed condition of the London money market, the Government has abandoned for the moment its intention of redeeming the £4,000,00 loan at 4 per cent. which falls due on Jan. 1st next, it hopes to do so on July 1. During 1910 obligations to the amount of £3,000,000 falls due they are to be financed by raising £3,000,000 for six months from Jan. 1 at 3½ per cent.

And finally there were the usual disquisitions on bounties debt increases charges to capital account. Trade and immigration increased, etc. The minister took credit for charging arms and ammunition for the militia and expenditure on Dominion lands to income instead of to capital as heretofore.

The naval expenditure also will be charged to income. He persisted, however, in arguing that railway subsidies and bounties should not be charged to income. With regard to bounties, he entered into an argument to the effect that in the decate 1890 to 1899 the revenue collected at Sault Ste Marie, Sydney, North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Glace Bay, New Glasgow and Hamilton was $7,708,000, whereas in the decade 1900 to 1909 it was $16,710,000, so that there was a $9,000,000 increase in these places alone to set against the $15,377,00 paid in bounties besides the increased customs collections in other cities due to the trade of these steel centres. On the subject of the debt he placed the debt for head at $45.85.

**MR. FOSTER'S REPLY.**

Mr. Foster followed and on rising was gretted with Opposition applause. He began by saying that with the minister's peroration and its patriotic sentiment he was in complete accord. circumstances in the year had somewhat changed, and what was then a doubtful outlook had resulted in improved conditions. The lessons of the late financial stringency he hoped would lead to greater prudence in the administration of the Government.

**In Plain Facts.**

Mr. Foster said that reduced to plain figures the trade of Canada in 1909 had increased $67,000,000, revenue had increased $11,000,000, and the expenditure $21,000,000. The surplus of $1,500,000 which had been counted on had dwindled to $1,000,000 and had the bounties been charged to capital account there would have been a deficit of $1,500,000.

Whereas financial institutions and chancellors of the exchequer had prepared for the storm with economy Mr. Fielding had plunged forth with his heaviest expenditures and $46,000,000 had been added to the public debt. With reasonable economy it could have been cut in two. Mr. Foster referred to the increased cost of loans which, he said, had gone beyond the average of the first fifteen years of Canada's financial administration. In the main estimates now before Parliament $127,000,000 was asked for and many additions were to come.

**The People Did It.**

Not to the finance minister was due the improved condition re the financial conditions of the country but what had regenerated things was simply the work of the farmers, the greatly increased crops and the millions set in circulation in the marketing of those crops. This led Mr. Foster to recall that it was the Conservative party that built the C. P. R., opened up the northwest and paved the way for that prosperity of which the present administration was reaping the benefits. It was the strong arm and business methods of the farmers, the genius of commercial men, and the brawn of the artisan that was responsible for the optimistic conditions now prevailing.

**No New Markets.**

Mr. Foster went on to twit the Government with turning back on its erstwhile professions of reciprocity and free trade. Markets were to have been opened, yet none had been, though some had been closed as a result of the work of "this combination of all the talents." The French treaty was soon to come into operation, but the burden of the fat cattle had been dumped, and stockers would have a jolly time in getting into the French market under the conditions prescribed. The minister had omitted saying anything about the $200,000 subsidy to the Franco-Canadian line.

**The Direction of Trade.**

Proceeding Mr. Foster said nothing was heard about the adverse balance of trade with the United States, which exceeded fifty or sixty millions. The total adverse balances of $104,000,000 showed something radically wrong in fiscal administration. Even Mr. Paterson, he thought, would admit that the day of free trade had passed for ever. The Government talked of tariff for revenue and yet whereas the average duty from '79 to '96 was 28.35 per cent., from '96 to '09 it was actually 28.72 per cent. Mr. Foster agreed with Mr. Fielding in respect to President Taft's message. He characterized it as reasonable and statesmanlike, but the tariff of the United States already penalized Canada in regard to the export of paper and pulp.

**Imperial Preference.**

Discussing relations with Great Britain, Mr. Foster said that less than six years ago, were the ideas of Mr. Chamberlain promulgated, yet so rapid had been the change in public opinion that today South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Canada gave a preefrence to the mother country, while in the latter one of the historic parties was entering the great and crucial campaign with tariff reform for preferential treatment to the colonies as its watchword. Whichever party won in the impending elections, the time was coming very near when Great Britain would be able to give the colonies a preference in return for what they had given it. The lesson of it all was that in these negotiations of the present day Canada should look to the future rather than tieing its hands too closely. Not only Canada but the Empire had much to gain in the carrying out eventually of the policy of preference, meanwhile let there be no entangling alliances. It was more difficult to abrogate than enter into a commercial traty.

**An Independent Minister.**

Dealing with the financial flurry, Mr. Foster said the minister should have foreseen it and prepared for the storm by drawing in his extraordinary expenditures. The country had not been struck a fatal blow, perhaps, by this imprudence, but the financial condition had not been improved and whereas the general tendency was downward for interest on loans, Canada was paying the highest percentage it ever paid. In this connection the speaker quoted many illuminative figures as to brokerage commission. A total of $685,000 more had been paid in brokerage and commissions than was paid on all borrowings between 79 and 94. In place of constantly increased expenditures it was business prudence to lay aside from out of the buoyant revenues something by way of diminishing the public debt. Mr. Foster referred to the maturing loans and the obligations resulting from heavy guarantees of railway bonds and said the latter were invariably scanned and calculated upon by money lenders in estimating the extent of the country's credit.

**A Rapid Pace.**

Resuming after recess, Mr. Foster dealt with expenditures in which he said the government had gone bad on all its professions when in opposition. The increases from 97 up he characterized as startling. In 13 3-4 years the government had taken $618,000,000 from the country in taxation. In the preceding 12 3-4 years the Conservatives had taken but $340,000,000. The Conservatives in their regime had added to the debt $118,000,000 but had added to the country as a live asset 7,500,000 acres of land worth on a modest valuation of $60,000,000. What live asset had this government added to the country. It had been hasty to dispose of lands to its partisans at ridiculous figures. Discussing the increase of expenditures from $43,000,000 in 96 to $133,000,000 MILLION LAST YEAR, Mr. Foster characterized the augumentation as wholly inordinate. He contrasted this with the average Conservative expenditure of $42,000,000 from 87 to 96. In 12 3-4 years the government had spent $922,000,000, WHICH WAS WITHIN SEVENTY MILLIONS OF WHAT WAS SPENT IN THE PRECEDING 29 YEARS. "Now," asked Mr. Foster, "isn't that going some?"

**What the People Pay!**

The crucial consideration he went on, was what was taken out of the people. For twelve years it had averaged $65,000,000 per year, which was equivalent to $11 or $12 PER HEAD OF POPULATION AS COMPARED WITH LESS THAN $5.50 PER HEAD PREVIOUS TO 96. What was there to show for the $922,000,000 expenditure? He could not escape the conviction that MILLIONS OF IT HAD PRACTICALLY BEEN WASTED. Thanks to the repressive system of the government, inquiry was restricted if not prevented. THE LID HAD BEEN LIFTED ON ONE DEPARTMENT AND A SHOCKING CONDITION REVEALED. IN THE OTHERS THE DOOR WAS BARRED. Continuing Mr. Foster read a table of departmental outlays showing the decided tendency to increase. He referred particularly to public works.

**Public Works Department.**

In eight and three-quarter years, $57,000,000 had been spent by this department alone. It was inordinate and without compensatory advantages. There was no systematic plan on which these immense amounts were spent; THERE WAS NO PUBLICITY, it was between the members and the ministers. Once estimates were brought down change in 99 cases out of 100 was impossible. The other day there was an estimate of $25,000 for a post office, with a revenue of $700 and without the postmaster-general asking for it. Some one had simply buttonholed the minister and got the vote. Was it not an outrageous system, he asked. This was one of several pattern cases where money was spent with PATRONAGE AS THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION and which was responsible for the great increase in expenditures. There should be a board to pass on the needs of such buildings and public expenditures under the department. For shame's sake the Government should provide some business methods of constructing its works.

**A Sample Case.**

On the dredging MONEY HAD BEEN ABSOLUTELY THROWN AWAY. HE CITED ONE CASE WHERE $45,000 WAS SPENT ON A LAKE IN NEW BRUNSWICK FOR FIVE FEET OF NAVIGATION FOR A FRIEND OF THE GOVERNMENT. HE CHALLENGED THE GOVERNMENT TO ALLOW AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION OF THREE BUSINESS MEN TO INQUIRE INTO THE SENSE OF THAT EXPENDITURE.

**Yukon And The Bridge.**

Coming to the question of general administration Mr. Foster dealt with the Yukon. In 1901 there was a surplus of $1,680,000 on operations in that territory. In eighty years since this surplus had been got rid of and a deficit of $2,236,367 accumulated. He referred to the Yukon railway bill thrown out by the Senate, but after the Government had entered into an injudicious contract which resulted in damages of $232,000 being paid without return. Then there was the Drummond counties railway and, more recently, the Quebec bridge, seven millions spent and the bridge collapses, while the holding company gets compensated for its stock and 10 per cent. added so there would be no hard feelings. Of the total eventual cost of fourteen millions, seven millions was lost.

**Most Expensive.**

Mr. Foster's detailed examination of the extravagance of the Government was very effective. In particular he dealt with the Public Works Department. "There is no plan upon which these expenditures were made," he said, "there is no setting down by competent authority or competent board, taking into account the amount of money it would be wise to spend, taking into account the needs of the services for which alone the money should be spent, taking into account the localities which are to be served and in the line of precedent.

**A Reckless System.**

..No country in the world proceeds to its expenditures upon public works on the haphazard and secret plan on which this Dominion of Canada proceeds. It is a matter between the candidate or the person pressing for the expenditure and the minister who has charge of the expenditure.

**In The United States.**

In the United States where we think they have been pretty extravagant, no congressman can get an appropriation by simply going to a minister and buttonholing him. He has to submit his resolution that it is wise to have a public building built in a certain place; he has to substantiate that before a responsible committee and that committee has the oversight of the whole amount that is to be expended during any one year.

The Minister of Public Works admits that he is asking appropriations for buildings to house departments of the public service which has not asked for them.

The meaning of that plainly is that the Government is not erecting public buildings for the use of the service but for patronage purposes. That is the system upon which this immense expenditure in the public works has grown up, until it is today $12,000,000 under the administration of the present minister. Does not this House think that before a public building is erected the departmental head of the department which requires the use of it ought to express an opinion upon its necessity? Does not the House think there ought to be some board which would take all these matters into consideration and appropriate moneys for public buildings?

**Sins of Omission.**

On the other hand you have a city like Lethbridge, which has a postal revenue of $20,000 and more, which has absolutely no decent place where people can get their mail matter, and yet there is no post office building there good or bad and there is no proposition to put one there. But, because the member representing Lethbridge happens to be on this side of the house he must go chasing around for ever looking for his just rights.

**The Proper Method.**

"Well, neither the member for Lethbridge should have to chase around looking for suitable accommodation for the postal service in his city, nor should the other man get a building in his village for patronage purposes, but, when such buildings are necessary for the service the department should consult and decide the building was necessary and the kind of building suitable for the conditions of the public service."

**Modern Instances.**

Other instances given by Mr. Foster were an appropriation of $27,700 for a piece of dredging designed to deepen from 5 to 8 feet a channel used by one gasoline launch and one steam vessel.

There was the new market canal a euphenuism for the Aylesworth ditch.

There is the St. Andrew lock, near Winnipeg. Of that $200,000 is for a highway bridge for which no vote was ever taken.

There was the Arctic, there was the Port Colborne arrangement. The Department of Public Works has spent $904,000 and the Railway Department $1,700,000 there. What was there to show at Port Colborne for this $2,600,000? Now the Welland is to be deepened.

**Intercolonial Finance.**

Mr. Foster then turned to the Intercolonial. "From 1893 to 1896," said he, "under Liberal-Conservative rule the net deficit of that road was $25,354, an average of $6,438 per year. The capital expense in that period of four years was $981,485, an average of $245,371. This government comes in and takes hold of the Intercolonial. They have men of business capacity among them and know how to manage railways. They are a business government and what is their record?

From 1897 to 1908, the net deficit of the Intercolonial was $350,303, an average of $50,040. In 1904, the deficit was $900,751. From 1905 to 1909, the net deficit was $2,330,000, AN AVERAGE OF $446,000 A YEAR. In that time $33,100,000 has been expended on capital account AN AVERAGE OF $2,560,000 A YEAR. The last year of its operation has shown A DEFICIT OF OVER $800,000. This period of 1897 to 1909 we have described to us in panegyrics of praise by the Minister of Finance no later than this afternoon. It marks the highest level of condition of development, trade and prosperity. Yet during that high water mark, this I. C. R. had been so mismanaged that it had eclipsed all its previous records for deficits and all previous records for capital expenditure and the deficit of the enormous amount I have mentioned.

And Mr. Foster compared this dismal record with the work done by a Canadian with the Government railways of Victoria, Australia.

Mr. H. H. Miller followed on behalf of the Government and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

# PROTECTORATE FOR NICARAGUA NOW

## United States May Assume Control Over Central American Republic Until Order May Be Restored.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—One of the projects for the solution of the Nicaraguan situation which has been strongly urged upon the state department is the establishment of a protectorate, either singly by the United States or jointly with Mexico. This may be regarded as necessary in the event that the insurgents fail to displace Zelaya by their own efforts and may even follow an insurgent triumph which would leave the country without responsible leaders.

There is some reason to believe that a forward movement will be adopted by the government in the near future, perhaps as soon as a sufficient number of marines have been gathered off the Nicaraguan coast. Today's news from Managua indicating the imminence of rioting beyond the control of the local government forces to suppress might serve as the basis of the landing of the marines and their despatch to Managua if necessary to maintain order, just as was done on the Isthmus of Panama a few years ago. It is not part of the plan to maintain such a force in Nicaragua permanently, but only long enough to permit of a fair and free general election and the establishment of a president who will be pledged to observe the constitutional obligations.

# SMELT SEASON MAY PROVE RECORD BREAKER

Chatham, N. B. Dec. 14.—Good smelt catches are reported by the fishermen and indications are that the season will be a good one. Last night about $2500 worth of fish were caught and today's haul was also a good one. One fisherman with three nets took in over three tons of smelts and as fish were selling for 5 1-2 cents per poung netted over $350. Prices have ranged from 5 to 6 cents which is higher than previous years. An average smelt season is worth $30,000 to fishermen of the Miramichi and it is now hoped that this season will be better than usual.

**MINISTER VINDICATED OF ASSAULT AT AMHERST.**

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 14.—A case that has attracted considerable attention in this county was tried before Judge Patterson in the county court here this afternoon. It was a charge of assault brought against the Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. J. H. Stewart, of Pugwash.

Judge Patterson in giving decision and acquitting Mr. Stewart, stated that the young men should be ashamed of themselves. Even if assault had been committed it would have been justifiable, but there was no evidence of assault. Mr. Stewart is being heartily congratulated upon his complete vindication.

**Turnbull Estate vs. Segee.**

The case of the Turnbull Estate Co., versus John A. Segee for maliciously and wilfully damaging the property of the Turnbull Real Estate Co., was continued before Judge Ritchie yesterday morning when the case for the defence was opened by Mr. L. A. Currey. The defendant, John Segee, was examined. He said he had been on the land since 1872. He denied digging for gold but said he quarried stone and cut wood on the land. Cross examined by Mr. Hazen he said the work he had done on the land gave him the right of possession. Mr. D. Smith swore he never heard Mr. Segee say he was looking for any treasure, but thought that he was digging for the purpose of quarrying. The case was then adjourned until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

# CITY SHOULD LEAD IN FIGHT AGAINST THE WHITE PLAGUE

## Rev. J. Hunter Boyd Gives Lecture On Prevention Of Tuberculosis Advocates Appointment Of Expert.

A fair sized audience which included several ladies assembled in the Every Day Club rooms last evening to hear Rev. T. Hunter Boyd deliver an interesting address on the prevention of tuberculosis. Mr. A. M. Belding presided, and introduced the speaker. Mr. Boyd treated his subject in a clear and convincing manner and held the attention of his audience throughout.

In his opening remarks the speaker claimed that the prevention of tuberculosis was a subject of vital interest to the whole Dominion, and one that was deserving of the best attention of every citizen of New Brunswick. He was pleased to see, he said, that the people of Canada were awakening to the fact that something should be done immediately to devise ways and means to combat this dread disease.

While Canadian statesmen were advocating spending millions of dollars in building a navy to defend the country in time of war, practically nothing was being done to protect the nation from the ravages of tuberculosis, which annually killed thousands of our people.

In Ontario, the Whitney Government was setting the pace for the other provinces with regard to the prevention of this disease, and he hoped that New Brunswick would adopt the same wise policy.

**Provincial Expert Needed.**

Mr. Boyd said he wished to emphasize the fact that he strongly favored the appointment by the provincial government of an expert on tuberculosis who would have complete supervision of the entire province, and also of the erection of a provincial tuberculosis institution to be conducted upon the same lines as the provincial hospital for nervous diseases. He went on to refer to the fact that already there are branches of the New Brunswick Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis in every county in the province. After pointing out that annually more than 100 persons died in this city from this disease, he said that St. John should take a leading part in the agitation as over one-sixth of the total deaths in the province occurred here.

Discussing ways and means for preventing the disease, Mr. Boyd said that fresh air, sunlight, and proper nourishment were some of its greatest preventatives. He strongly condemned the habit of spitting in the streets and in public places, where people congregated, and said that the great spread of tuberculosis was not entirely due to lack of knowledge of how to fight the disease, but chiefly to apathy in applying that knowledge.

In closing he appealed to every citizen to become a member of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association and thereby assist humanity in becoming more helpful to themselves, to their homes, and to their country.

# SUCCESSFUL TEA AND FANCY SALE IN MAIN ST. CHURCH

## Affair Well Attended Last Evening—Names Of Ladies In Charge Of Tables Proceeds To Mission Work.

The tea and fancy sale in the school room of the Main street Baptist church, last evening, was well attended in spite of the inclemency of the weather and the affair was pronounced a distinct success. The room was tastefully decorated with Christmas colors and the tables were adorned with clusters of holly leaves and rowan berries. Supper was served from 6 to 7.30 o'clock.

Following is a list of the ladies who assisted at the tables:

First table—Mrs. Gilbert Dykeman, Mrs. W. S. Ferris, Mrs. R. A. Christie, Mrs. F. Miller, Mrs. Flowers, Mrs. G. H. Prime.

Second table—Mrs. H. Dunham, Mrs. Robert Dunham, Mrs. Jarvis Purdy, Mrs. M. Morrell, Mrs. A. W. Dunham.

Third table—Mrs. H. C. Chapman, Mrs. Belyea, Mrs. H. Irons, Mrs. F. Akerly, Mrs. Chalmers.

Fourth table—Mrs. H. Roach, Mrs. Flewelling, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. J. R. Vanwart, Mrs. Case.

Fifth table—Mrs. Thos. Black, Mrs. S. Hamm, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Downey, Mrs. G. Buchanan, Mrs. H. H. Marvin.

The candy table was well looked after by the following young ladies: Misses Ida Marvin, Mabel Elkin, Audrey Mullin, Louise White.

The fancy table was in charge of Mrs. E. M. Sipperell and Miss Helen Cowan.

The proceeds will be donated to mission work.

**Queen Square S. S. Centennial.**

The observances in connection with the hundredth anniversary of the Queen Square Methodist church Sunday school were brought to a conclusion yesterday. In the afternoon the primary scholars to the number of 75 all under 12 years of age, were entertained in the school room of the church. In the evening a general Sunday school and congregational meeting was held at which the following programme was carried out: Solo, Miss Winnie Dunlop; violin solo, Mr. Harold Smith; solo, Mr. Roy Robertson; solo, Mr. Fred McKean; reading, Mr. A. W. Baird; address, Rev. Neil McLaughlin. The exercises in connection with the celebration which commenced on Sunday have been very satisfactory. Much interest has been shown and the financial returns have been good.

# FARMERS GET GOOD BARGAINS

Continued from page 1.

No. 18—Miss Minto, sold to Mr. J. S. Clark, of St. George, for $280.

No. 19—Lady Ann Carleton, sold to Mr. Josh. N. Keith, of Havelock, for $285.

No. 20—Baroness de Grey, sold to Mr. C. E. Rigby, of Hartland, for $365.

No. 21—Lady Belle Mitchell, sold to Mr. O. M. Melanson, of Shediac, for $290.

No. 22—Bardess, sold to Mr. C. C. Murray, of Fredericton, for $225.

No. 23—Poetess, sold to Mr. Lawson Brown, of Anagance, for $255.

No. 24—Lady Sensation, sold to Mr. Jos. C. Bishop, of Harvey Bank, Albert Co., for $245.

No. 25—Johann, sold to Mr. Sedge Armstrong, of Honeydale, Char. Co., for $275.

No. 26—Nellie of Mosshead, sold to Jas. K. Pender, M. P. P., of Millville, York Co., for $295.

No. 27—Ellen Irving sold to Mr. J. A. Irving of Buctouche for $335.

No. 28—Beryl Craigie sold to Mr. Chas. Peters of Elmhurst, Kings Co., for $295.

No. 29—Lady Aeronaut sold to Mr. C. H. Beardsley of Berwick, N. S., for $365.

No. 30—Lady Aviator sold to Mr. A. W. Brunnell of Amherst, N. S., for $285.

No. 31—Jenny Barbour sold to Mr. Blake Clarke of Cambridge, Kings Co., for $220.

No. 32—Miss Blacon, sold to Mr. J. A. Gallop of the Tobique for $275.

No. 33—Jean Blacon sold to Mr. Geo. A. Chappell of Aulac, West. Co., for $275.

No. 34—Norah's Pride sold to Mr. E. A. King of St. Stephen for $305.

No. 35—Mary Finnu sold to Mr. H. C. Masters, Berwick, N. S., for $255.

No. 36—Nancy Mitchell sold to Mr. H. C. Masters, Berwick, N. S., for $290.

No. 37—Eva Roland sold to Mr. Davis Barbour, Harvey, Albert Co., for $255.

No. 38—Bessie Ralston sold to Mr. Ed. Keys, St. Stephen, for $265.

No. 39—Wilhelmira sold to Mr. T. J. Davis, of Sussex, for $180.

No. 40—Virgin Metal sold to Mr. A. S. Maxwell, of Richmond, Me., for $320.

No. 41—Blossoms Pride sold to Mr. Sedge Armstrong of Honey Dale, Char. Co., for $250.

No. 42—Maggie Morrison sold to Mr. N. P. McLeod, West St. John, for $305.

No. 43—Lady Leslie sold to Mr. H. W. Smith of Canterbury, York Co., for $175.

No. 44—Jean Hunter sold to Mr. S. C. Hayward of Port Elgin for $260.

No. 45—Milton Quality sold to Mr. Norman Copp of Albert Co. for $250.

No. 46—Palmere Lily sold to Mr. J. W. Coates of Havelock, Kings Co., for $255.

No. 47—Jessie Morrison sold to Mr. C. C. Murray, Fredericton, for $240.

No. 48—Mall of Brogue sold to Mr. J. N. Harper, Woodstock, for $295.

No. 49—Dolly O'Neill sold to Mr. J. N. Harper of Woodstock for $280.

No. 50—Cuckoo sold to Mr. C. E. Rigby of Hartland for $275.

No. 51—Queen of Spades, sold to Mr. W. F. Woods of Telsford for $280.

No. 52—Starling, sold to Mr. Odber Shaw of Middle Simonds, Carleton county for $295.

No. 53—Winsome Bessie, sold to Mr. J. B. Barton of Armstrong's Corner for $260.

No. 54—Lady Fortuna, sold to Mr. S. W. White of Wicklow, Carleton, for $250.

No. 55—Lady Gavnia, sold to Mr. M. P. McLeod, West St. John, for $280.

No. 56—Nancy Leaston, sold to Mr. Odber Shaw of Middle Simons, Carleton county, for $300.

No. 57—Lady Radnor, sold to Mr. F. C. Ebbett of Gagetown for $295.

No. 58—Bell Scott sold to Mr. David Alton, Sussex, for $270.

No. 59—Lady Crawford, sold to Mr. D. H. Legere of Shediac.

No. 60—Rosie Ronald, sold to Mr. J. N. Harper, Woodstock for $245.

No. 61—Woodend Pearl, sold to Mr. C. H. Rasmusson of Grand Falls for $345.

No. 62—Lady McCall sold to Mr. J. N. Harper of Woodstock for $305.

No. 63—Dora Sproat, sold to Mr. John Russel of St. Andrews, for $240.

No. 64—La Belle Electra, sold to Mr. Kenneth Raymond of Bloomfield Station for $290.

Purchasers of horses who intend shipping them by C. P. R. are requested to go over to the West side this morning between 9 and 11 o'clock for the purpose of looking after the shipment. Horses that will be sent by I. C. R. will be taken over to the city and placed on board the cars between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

The thoroughbred stallion Herbert, owned by Mr. H. G. Smith of St. John, West, and the French coach horse Galwary, belonging to the estate of the late Ora P. King were put up for auction at the conclusion of the regular sale but were withdrawn.

**The Wind and the Rain.**

The snow storm of yesterday morning which turned to rain about two o'clock and was accompanied by a heavy wind from the southeast made the day very disagreeable and Christmas shopping received a set-back. In the harbor it was very rough, the waves at times breaking over the deck of the Ludlow. The maximum velocity reached by the wind was 36 miles an hour. The total precipitation amounted to 9-10ths of an inch. At Point Lepreaux the storm was more severe, the wind from the southeast attaining a velocity of from 50 to 55 miles per hour. At 4 p. m. it reached a velocity of 75 miles for a brief period.

**Surprise Party for Dr. White.**

Forty-nine medical doctors of the city surprised Dr. W. W. White at his residence, Sydney street, last evening at 8.30 o'clock. The evening was pleasantly spent and the gathering came to an end about 1.30 a. m. As a souvenir of the occasion those present received a small pencil in the shape of a skull with a motto bearing the words, "A Merry Christmas" attached to it.

**MAGISTRATE KAY GIVEN HEARING.**

Moncton, Dec. 14.—Stipendiary Magistrate Kay appeared before the finance committee of the city council this afternoon and was heard in reference to the shortage of $277 in the civil court. Mr. Kay contended that he had not received all his money. The committee took no action referring the matter to the full board.